

Amendment to the Drawings:

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to Fig. 2. This sheet, which includes Fig. 2, replaces the original sheet including Fig. 2.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant submits this amendment in response to the Office Action mailed September 22, 2005. A petition for a three-month extension of the term for response to said Office Action, to and including March 22, 2006, is transmitted herewith.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-6, 8, 13-19, 26-29 and 33-34 that are pending in the present application. Applicant has amended claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 18, 26 and 33. No new matter has been added by these claim amendments. Applicant has cancelled claims 7, 9-12, 20-25 and 30-32.

In the Office Action, the oath or declaration was cited as being defective because the serial number of the parent application was incorrect. In response, applicant hereby submits a new declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a).

The title of the invention was rejected as not being descriptive. A new title was required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. The claims are directed to weight scales having a system for assisting a user in controlling his or her balance in order to maintain a centered position and therefore, an accurate reading. As such, application respectfully requests a withdrawal of this rejection.

In the Office Action, the drawings were objected to, as the Examiner stated that the boxes in Figure 2 should have brief descriptive labels in addition to reference numerals. Applicant has now submitted a corrected sheet of

drawings having brief descriptive labels in the boxes of Figure 2. No new matter has been added by this drawing correction. As such, applicant submits that this objection should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 was objected to because "said computer" in line 2 lacks positive antecedent basis. By the present amendment claim 9 has been cancelled.

Claims 33 and 34 were objected to since claim 33 was dependent on itself (and claim 34 is dependent on claim 33). Applicant has amended claim 33 to depend from claim 26. As such, applicant requests that the objection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being inoperative and, therefore, lacking utility. Claims 1-20 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. Specifically, the Examiner stated that it is physically impossible to calculate the center of gravity of an object with only one load detection device.

In response to both rejections, applicant has amended claims 1, 3, 5, 13 and 18 to reflect the use of "three or more" load detection sensors. As the use of three or more load detection devices enables one to calculate the center of gravity of an object, applicant respectfully submits that these rejections should be withdrawn.

Claims 10-12 were provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-5 of copending Application No. 10/308,993. By the present amendment, applicant has cancelled claims 10-12, thereby obviating this rejection.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 13 and 18-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kraus (U.S. Patent

No. 2,653,475). Claim 1 of the present application discloses a weight position sensor system for use with a scale for measuring the weight of an object, including a balance display, wherein the balance display is operatively connected to a computer.

Kraus discloses a weight analyzer consisting of "four platforms, two for each foot, and an indicating device connected with each platform, which indicates the weight imposed thereon, and also a mechanical device which will indicate the direction of total body weight deviated from the center of gravity of the human body." (Col. 2, lns. 9-15). However, Kraus does not teach or suggest the use of a balance display being operatively connected to a computer, as in claim 1 of the present application. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claim 1 should be withdrawn.

The rejection as to claims 2-3, 5-8 and 13 should also be withdrawn, inasmuch as each of these claims depends, directly or indirectly, from claim 1.

Claim 18 of the present application discloses a scale for measuring the weight of an object, including a balance display, wherein the balance display is operatively connected to a computer.

As previously noted, Kraus discloses a weight analyzer consisting of "four platforms, two for each foot, and an indicating device connected with each platform, which indicates the weight imposed thereon, and also a mechanical device which will indicate the direction of total body weight deviated from the center of gravity of the human body." (Col. 2, lns. 9-15). However, Kraus does not teach or suggest the use of a balance display being operatively connected to a computer, as in claim 18 of the present

application. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claim 18 should be withdrawn.

The rejection as to claims 19-22 should also be withdrawn, inasmuch as each of these claims depends, directly or indirectly, from claim 18.

Claim 1-13, 18-24 and 26-31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oldendorf et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,848,477). Claim 1 of the present application discloses a weight position sensor system for use with a scale for measuring the weight of an object, including a balance display, wherein the balance display is operatively connected to a computer.

Oldendorf discloses "an electronic balance with a balance scale having a parallel guide for the balance scale, with at least one sensor which measures the torques transferred from the balance scale to the parallel guide, with storage means in the electronic circuitry of the balance in which means the magnitude of the corner-load inaccuracies of the parallel guide is stored in the form of corner-load correction factors and with switching means or program parts in the electronic circuitry of the balance which correct the weight value outputted from the measuring system on the basis of the output signals of the sensor or sensors and of the stored corner-load correction factors." (Col. 1, lns. 5-17). However, Oldendorf does not teach or suggest the use of a balance display being operatively connected to a computer, as in claim 1 of the present application. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claim 1 should be withdrawn.

The rejection as to claims 2-13 should also be withdrawn, inasmuch as each of these claims depends, directly or indirectly, from claim 1.

Claim 18 of the present application discloses a scale for measuring the weight of an object, including a balance display, wherein the balance display is operatively connected to a computer.

As previously noted, Oldendorf discloses "an electronic balance with a balance scale having a parallel guide for the balance scale, with at least one sensor which measures the torques transferred from the balance scale to the parallel guide, with storage means in the electronic circuitry of the balance in which means the magnitude of the corner-load inaccuracies of the parallel guide is stored in the form of corner-load correction factors and with switching means or program parts in the electronic circuitry of the balance which correct the weight value outputted from the measuring system on the basis of the output signals of the sensor or sensors and of the stored corner-load correction factors." (Col. 1, lns. 5-17). However, Oldendorf does not teach or suggest the use of a balance display being operatively connected to a computer, as in claim 18 of the present application. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claim 18 should be withdrawn.

The rejection as to claims 19-20 should also be withdrawn, inasmuch as each of these claims depends, directly or indirectly, from claim 18. By the present amendment, applicant has cancelled claims 21-24.

Claim 26 of the present application discloses a scale for measuring the weight of an object including a plurality of feet, wherein each foot is positioned in a corner of the scale, wherein each of the plurality of sensors is located directly above a different one of the plurality of feet,

and wherein each of the plurality of feet is movable relative to the upper surface.

As previously noted, Oldendorf discloses "an electronic balance with a balance scale having a parallel guide for the balance scale, with at least one sensor which measures the torques transferred from the balance scale to the parallel guide, with storage means in the electronic circuitry of the balance in which means the magnitude of the corner-load inaccuracies of the parallel guide is stored in the form of corner-load correction factors and with switching means or program parts in the electronic circuitry of the balance which correct the weight value outputted from the measuring system on the basis of the output signals of the sensor or sensors and of the stored corner-load correction factors." (Col. 1, lns. 5-17).

However, Oldendorf does not teach or suggest a scale for measuring the weight of an object including a plurality of feet, wherein each foot is positioned in a corner of the scale, wherein each of the plurality of sensors is located directly above a different one of the plurality of feet, and wherein each of the plurality of feet is movable relative to the upper surface. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claim 26 should be withdrawn.

The rejection as to claims 27-29 should also be withdrawn, inasmuch as each of these claims depends, directly or indirectly, from claim 26.

By the present amendment, applicant has cancelled claims 30-31.

Claims 4, 9, 14-17 and 23-31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krass (U.S. Patent No. 2,653,475) in view of Peronneau et al (U.S. Patent No.

3,657,475), Oldendorf et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,650,014), Eigenmann et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,605,784), Zeigner et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,576,244), Kasinoff (U.S. Patent No. 4,763,739) and Meyer et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,407,351). Claim 4 and 14-17 depend from claim 1.

As previously noted, claim 1 discloses a weight position sensor system for use with a scale for measuring the weight of an object, including a balance display, wherein the balance display is operatively connected to a computer. However, Kraus does not teach or suggest the use of a balance display being operatively connected to a computer, as in claim 1 of the present application. None of the cited and relied upon references remedy this deficiency in Kraus. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claims 4 and 14-17 should be withdrawn.

By the present amendment, applicant has cancelled claim 9.

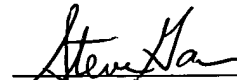
With regard to claims 26, claims 27-29 depend from claim 26. Kraus does not teach or suggest a scale for measuring the weight of an object including a plurality of feet, wherein each foot is positioned in a corner of the scale, wherein each of the plurality of sensors is located directly above a different one of the plurality of feet, and wherein each of the plurality of feet is movable relative to the upper surface, as disclosed in claim 26. None of the cited and relied upon references remedies this deficiency in Kraus. As such, applicant respectfully submits that the rejection as to claims 27-29 should be withdrawn.

By the present amendment, applicant has cancelled claims 23-25 and 30-31.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims. Also, applicant respectfully requests that this application be passed to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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Steven A. Garner, Esq.
Registration No. 52,475
Attorney for Applicants
Conair Corporation
One Cummings Point Rd
Stamford, CT 06902
Tel: (203) 921-2844